#### Standards for Wireless Home Network Junseok Kim Wireless Networking Lab (WINLAB) Konkuk University, South Korea

http://usn.konkuk.ac.kr/~jskim

#### IEEE 802.x Standards

#### 802.11 for Wireless Local Area Network



- 802.15 for Wireless Personal Area Network
- 802.16 for Broadband Wireless Metropolitan Area Network

#### IEEE 802.x Standards

- 802.11 for Wireless Local Area Network
- 802.15 for Wireless Personal Area Network
  - Task Group (TG) 1 (WPAN / Bluetooth)
    - Released in 2002 Revised in 2005 / max. 1Mbps / 2.4GHz / freq. hopping (Bluetooth 2.0+EDR supports 3Mbps)
  - TG 2 (Coexistence)
  - TG 3 (high rate WPAN)
    - Released in 2003 / max. 55Mbps / 2.4GHz / no spreading code
  - TG 4 (low rate WPAN / ZigBee)
    - Released in 2003 / max. 250kbps / 2.4GHz / DSSS

#### Home Network with IEEE Standards



#### **CSMA-CA**

#### Carrier Sense Multiple Access – Collision Avoidance



# CSMA-CA (Cont.)

#### Collision Avoidance





# CSMA-CA (Cont.)

RTS-CTS handshaking





### CSMA-CA (Cont.)

#### • Random back-off (BO)



# CSMA-CA (Cont.) cwj

Contention Window (CW)

\*Window: An interval of time during which an activity can or must take place



### 802.11e

- enhanced distributed channel access (EDCA)
  - Enhancement of distributed contention function (DCF) in 802.11 legacy



Access Class	CWmin	CWmax	AIFSN	TXOP limit
BACKGROUND	aCWmin (=15)	aCWmin (=15) aCWmax (=1023)		0
BEST EFFORT	aCWmin	aCWmax	3	0
VIDEO	(aCWmin+1)/2-1	aCWmin	2	3.008ms
VOICE	(aCWmin+1)/4-1	(aCWmin+1)/2-1	2	1.504ms

# 802.11e (Cont.)

#### Block ACK



### 802.11n

- Data rate is up to 600Mbps
  - 802.11g's max. data rate is 54Mbps



### 802.11g vs. 802.11n

- 802.11g
  - 64QAM: 6bits (=log<sub>2</sub>64) per one symbol
  - OFDM: 48 sub-carriers \* 6 = 288bits
  - 3/4FEC: 288 \* 3/4 = 216bits
  - 4us symbol duration: 216/4 = 54*Mbps*
- 802.11n
  - 64QAM: 6bits
  - OFDM: 108 sub-carriers \* 6 = 648bits
  - 5/6FEC: 648 \* 5/6 = 540bits
  - 4 sets of TX/RX antennas: 540 \* 4 = 2160bits
  - 3.6us symbol duration: 2160/3.6 = 600*Mbps*

#### Do not Confuse

• Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) is neither Bluetooth, ZigBee, WiFi, or any IEEE Standard.



### 802.15.1

• IEEE Standard for Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN)

- For wireless connectivity with fixed, portable, and moving devices within a personal operating space.
- 1600 hops/sec across 79 frequencies
  - Class 1: +20 dBm (100 mW), 50-100 meters
  - Class 2: +4 dBm (2.5 mW), 20 meters
  - Class 3: o dBm (1 mW), 10 meters



## 802.15.1 (Cont.)

- Master establishes a piconet with up-to 7 slaves
  - Master determines piconet's frequency hopping pattern



### 802.15.4

- IEEE Standard for Low-Rate Wireless Personal Area Network (LR-WPAN)
  - For communication devices using
    - low data rate
    - low power
    - low complicate
    - short range radio
- Do not Confuse
  - 802.15.4 is not ZigBee
  - ZigBee is not WSN

#### 802.15.4 - Low Power

- Most LR-WPAN devices operates with small batteries
  - Turn off the radio periodically to save the energy



#### 802.15.4 – Super-frame Structure

• Most LR-WPAN devices operates with small batteries

#### beacon

beacon

	CONTENTION ACCESS Period	CONTENTION Free Period	INACTIVE			
	active					
Super-frame						

### 802.15.4 – ZigBee vs. Bluetooth

• ZigBee defines network, security, application layers





#### Home Network with IEEE Standards



#### Wireless Sensor Network (WSN)

• Large Ad-hoc Network consists of numerous sensors (which have RF transmitter)



# WSN applications

- But, very few commercial success. Why?
  - In addition, research interests on WSN decline.



### Maybe. It's Future direction

 A few leading research centers started these kinds of projects



Future WSN device?



Pedestrian navigation Location-based services Intelligent Transportation Systems Smart shopping assistant Entertainment integration Environment Monitoring in City by iPhones

25

#### Research topics on WPAN and WSN



